

FIVE HUNDRED HAVE PERISHED IN RUINS

Valparaiso's Death List Is Now Placed at That Number. Other Cities Suffered Monetary Loss is Very Great.

(Associated Press.)
Santiago, Aug. 20.—Five hundred persons are dead at Valparaiso as a result of the earthquake shocks, according to the latest advices based on the reports of refugees who reached this city this morning.

The monetary loss at Valparaiso runs into the millions.
Six or eight other cities have been destroyed. The railroad, street railroad, telegraph and telephone systems are thoroughly demoralized.

The known dead in this city number twenty.
Madame Mont, wife of Admiral Mont, who was reported killed, is alive, but seriously injured.

It is expected that the railway and lighting system in this city will be restored to-day.

Conflicting Reports.

New York, Aug. 20.—Startling but conflicting reports regarding the fatalities and monetary losses attendant upon the seismic disturbances in Chile, August 16th and 17th, continue to reach this city. The details from Valparaiso direct are still meagre and confusing.

From Santiago, where the stories of refugees from the stricken city are heard and compared by a less excited populace, contain more conservative estimates of the disaster.

The latest news this morning is contained in a cable dispatch to the Associated Press from Santiago. The correspondent

Estimates the Dead
at Valparaiso at 500. The money loss

amounts to millions. Six or eight cities besides Valparaiso have been destroyed. The steam railroads and street lines remain tied up, while the telegraph and telephone services are paralyzed.

Refugees Story.
Santiago De Chile, Aug. 20.—One of the Valparaiso refugees says that Santiago has suffered nothing in comparison with the other towns he traversed on his way. Rail, telegraph and telephone communication at Valparaiso is still interrupted. After the panic had subsided.

Mass Was Celebrated
In the open air, it being impossible to use the churches.

It is reported that a merchant has received a telegram saying that the town of Arica has been destroyed. Previous reports that buildings at Talca had fallen have been confirmed. The city hall and the prison are in ruins.

The sea at Valparaiso remained calm during the catastrophe. The only communication between here and Valparaiso to-day is by means of the wireless.

Panic Subsiding.
Lima, Peru, Aug. 20.—The latest news from Valparaiso is to the effect that the panic is subsiding.

The mansion of Mr. Edwards, is about the only building standing on Maderia street.
It is estimated that the number of dead in Valparaiso will reach 1,000.

The dead in other places is estimated as follows: At Quilote, 20; at Lizaiche, 170; and at Petrol.

Among the killed at Valparaiso were the director of the Lyceum, St. Charles Hosseian and family.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 20.—The cut-off in the Santiago telegraph line has been repaired, and hundreds of private messages have been received. They report everything in a satisfactory condition.

(Continued on page 8.)

A SUSPECT WAS HELD AT MIDWAY

HE WAS TAKEN FOR BANKER STENSLAND

Stranger Proved to Be Missing Man— Official Examiner's Report on Bank Irregularities.

Spokane, Aug. 18.—A stranger, who was suspected of being Paul O. Stensland, the fugitive president of the failed Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, and who was detained several hours at Midway, B. C., has been permitted to go his way.

The constable at Midway to-night stated that the man and young woman who accompanied him did not correspond to the description sent out by the Chicago police of Stensland, and the woman who is supposed to have accompanied him. The provincial officers concluded that a mistake had been made and decided to drop the matter.

The man under suspicion, who was accompanied by a young woman, arrived at Midway several days ago. P. Noe, manager of a bank at Midway, came to the conclusion that the man was Stensland and notified the provincial officers of his suspicions.

The stranger who gave the name of Montgomery says he was a mining man from Los Angeles. Following his experience with the officers Mr. Montgomery left Midway, going by stage into the mining regions.

Examiner's Report.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 18.—Bank Examiner Jones in a report to the auditor of public accounts on the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank of Chicago, which was received by the auditor to-day, estimates that the total defalcations through the manipulation of the affairs of the bank by President Stensland were \$1,000,000.

He says the closing of the bank was the consummation of a career of the most remarkable, and in his opinion the most successful, banking. On his examination of November 1st, 1905, everything appeared to be prosperous and satisfactory, but it has since developed that in the figures were many questionable and forged notes, the exact amount of which nobody but the president can determine.

He is of the opinion that Mr. Alsborg, the chief clerk; Frank Kowalski, the assistant paying teller, who has since committed suicide; John Gilling, the receiver; and Mr. Keldohr, the paying teller, and without doubt other employees of the bank, had guilty

knowledge of many things that were not divulged by the directors to him.

Hering's Perjury.
Mr. Jones declares that Cashier Hering, in swearing to the statement of January 20th, 1906, perjured himself to the extent of \$100,000, and the statement to the extent of \$20,122. He declares that the executive committee of the bank never acted in any official capacity and that had they done so each member of the two committees would have found his forged note in the assets.

Cashier Hering, he says, denied forging the notes, and, failing to implicate President Stensland, gave him to understand that an Italian named Demario, employed in the bank, had been the guilty party, and that Stensland had given him \$6,000. State Attorney Healy learns that Demario is now in Italy.

Mr. Jones finds that the Steel Ball obligations aggregate \$180,000, and that they will not pay 10 cents on the dollar. The P. O. Stensland paper aggregates \$145,000, according to United States examination, and the paper of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank and its ramifications \$75,000.

The capital stock of the bank amounting to \$250,000 and the surplus undivided profits of \$200,000 are wiped out and there is still a deficit of \$450,000. The notes which carried this deficiency were forged paper, paper, to say the least, which was questionable.

Method Employed.

Three hundred thousand dollars worth of Stensland's subdivision notes were shown under the head of "real estate." In former examinations, these notes were always shown minus the matured coupon, and Mr. Jones was always informed that the interest had been paid. Now he finds that this was not the case, and that the coupon had been put into a package and kept in the cashier's private box and never exhibited to the examiner on previous examinations. The losses are divided as follows:

Forged and worthless paper, \$466,500; at least questionable paper if not forged, \$200,000; Steel Ball losses, \$180,000; real estate losses, \$150,000.

The report says that the examination of the bank for years past has always shown it to be in fine condition, and that the last examination showed absolutely no suspicious circumstances. Mr. Jones considers it one of the most remarkable examples in banking that he has ever seen.

He says that even prior to the organization of this bank it is now common report that many crooked banks were done by the Stenslands when they conducted a private banking institution.

BATHING ACCIDENT.

Portage la Prairie, Aug. 20.—Frank Garrioch was drowned while bathing here to-day. He was the son of the Anglican clergyman of this city.

Rev. Joseph Lawrence Cross, the oldest graduate of Harvard College and the oldest Congregational minister in the United States, died of old age at the home of his daughter in Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday.

District Convention of the A. O. F. Now
Sitting in Nanaimo.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Aug. 20.—The thirty-third meeting of the District of Columbia A. O. F. opened in this city this morning. Delegates are present from every court in the province.

Several important amendments relative to the order in British Columbia will be considered at the meeting.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Weyburn, Sask., Aug. 20.—Two little sons of H. Loucks, a settler near here, while playing in the hay loft with matches a few days ago set fire to the building. The flames spread so rapidly that the escape of the younger was cut off and he was burned to death. Four horses were also consumed.

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INCREASE IN THE FOREIGN TRADE

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONTINUES TO GROW

A Question of Freight Rates Folly Gone Into by the Railway Commissioners.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Aug. 20.—For the first month of the fiscal year 1906-7 Canada's foreign trade amounted to \$42,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the same month last year.

The imports for July were \$23,500,000, an increase of \$5,000,000.
The exports amounted to \$18,500,000, an increase of \$4,000,000.

Reasons For Decision.

The board of the railway commissioners has decided against the complaint that the transcontinental rates from Eastern Canada should not exceed those from the Eastern States.

The board finds that for the distance hauled and the character of the service rendered the domestic rates are in themselves reasonable; that the lower rates of the United States companies are due to the powerful competition of the Panama and the Cape Horn routes, which competition does not exist from Eastern Canada; that by competing with the United States carriers for the portion of this traffic the Canadian company enables itself to fill out its transcontinental trains and give Canadian shippers better service, and that the competition of the American with the Canadian shipper will continue to exist whether the Canadian company does or does not bid for a share of the foreign traffic for transportation through Canada. This portion of the claim has, therefore, been dismissed.

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TOURNAMENT WEEK FOR CRICKETERS

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES HAVE BEGUN

Two Games Will Be Kept Going Almost Each Day Throughout the Week.

Victoria's cricketers are all agog with excitement to-day. They have accomplished an undertaking which has occupied their attention and, in fact, been one of their consuming ambitions for several years past. In a word the principal clubs of the Pacific northwest are gathered in Victoria to do battle for the coast championship.

The tournament, which opened this morning in matches between the Washington and Burrard teams at the Jubilee grounds, and the Portland and Kootenay elevens at the Oak Bay grounds, is being contested by no less than six distinct organizations. They are the Washington state team, representative of both the Seattle and Tacoma clubs; the Portland club, that of the Kootenay with headquarters at Nelson; the Burrard Inlet club, New Westminster Cricket Association and the Victoria Cricket Club. All the outside teams, with the exception of that of New Westminster, which arrives to-night, not having to play to-day according to the schedule, came in yesterday. Each is represented by eleven regular players, but accompanying them are from five to six extras as well as good-sized contingents of supporters. It would be difficult to estimate just how many visitors Victoria has at the present time, but it is safe to place the minimum figure at one hundred and fifty. These, together with the Victoria representatives, make a goodly crowd and their flittings along the public streets and to and from the grounds, attired in flannels and the regulation colored caps, lend color and animation to the scenery for which Victoria has an international reputation.

During the present week Victoria will be the centre of attraction for all interested in the grand old English pastime on the coast, whether he be a resident or a visitor. But it is safe to place the minimum figure at one hundred and fifty. These, together with the Victoria representatives, make a goodly crowd and their flittings along the public streets and to and from the grounds, attired in flannels and the regulation colored caps, lend color and animation to the scenery for which Victoria has an international reputation.

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defeated in this match it will lose all chance of the Driard cup, as the games after all, are not to be played on M. C. C. rules, but rather in heats, after the manner of the Waterloo cup. Still, outside the league matches there are several others to be played. With Nelson is sure to render a good account of itself.

Manager Starkey is very keen and desires it to be thoroughly understood that his men are to be strictly in training. This will be somewhat difficult as their entertainers at Victoria have arranged for a flannel dance, and for sundry other banquets and festivities generally during the week. However, Fred Starkey may be relied upon to keep up the end of the Kootenays while at the coast, and will not fail to disseminate the latest and most up to date information as to the latest possibilities of the Kootenays, and especially its capital, Nelson.

It has been impossible to obtain the Seattle or New Westminster teams. The latter, as already stated, have not yet arrived, it being unnecessary for them to come over until to-day, their first match being scheduled to take place to-morrow. The names of the elevens will be published as soon as possible.

Following is the complete series:
Monday, August 20th.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, match "A." Washington vs. Burrard. At Oak Bay park, match "B." Portland vs. Kootenay.

Tuesday, August 21st.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, match "A." Burrard vs. Victoria. At Oak Bay park, Losers match "A." vs. Losers match "B."

Wednesday, August 22nd.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, match "A." Burrard vs. Victoria. At Oak Bay park, Losers match "A." vs. Losers match "B."

Thursday, August 23rd.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, final for the cup, Winners of match "A." vs. Winners of match "B."

Friday, August 24th.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, match "A." Burrard vs. Victoria. At Oak Bay park, match "B." Portland vs. Kootenay.

Saturday, August 25th.—At Jubilee hospital grounds, Winners of the Championship vs. representative team from the remainder of the players present.

These games, it might be stated for the benefit of any who may wish to act as spectators, commence at 10.30 o'clock in the morning and finish at about 6.30 in the evening.

As mentioned previously in these columns it is the intention of the management of the Victoria club to give the visitors a pleasant time while in the city. They have prepared a general programme of entertainment, which includes three important functions, namely, an Arion club concert at the George to-night, a smoking concert in the parlors of the Driard hotel on Thursday, and a flannel dance on Friday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall.

Those who have heard the Arion club singing in the open air need not be told that they are well worth hearing. For this reason it is expected that, not only will the visitors be among the appreciative listeners, but that all music-loving Victorians will be in attendance. Special arrangements will be made by the B. C. Electric Railway company to handle the crowds expected. That the smoking concert and the dance will prove enjoyable seems assured. For the former an appropriate programme has been prepared, in which figures both local and outside talent. The floor of the A. O. U. W. hall is in excellent condition, and one of the best local orchestras has been engaged to provide music for the occasion.

But these three entertainments are not the only steps that have been taken to entertain the cricketers. They will be given opportunities to see the city, and will other attractions by taxi-ho and carriage. Excursions to different points are being arranged. In short everything possible is being done to give them a delightful time. Providing the meteorological conditions are favorable, the visitors should here with an exceedingly favorable impression of the hospitality of local cricketers, to say nothing of their ability as exponents of the pastime.

NEWS FROM SALT SPRING.

Times Correspondent Sends Interesting Items From Ganges Harbor.

W. S. Ritchie, the secretary of the Islands Agricultural Society, desires the Times to deny the statement in the Colonist that the annual show of the above society will be held on September 26th. Instead of the 19th. Mr. Ritchie states that the date has never been changed from September 19th.

Miss M. J. Moul, who formerly was teacher of the North Vancouver school, has been appointed teacher of the 9th division in the Central school in Nanaimo. She will take up her duties at the beginning of the new term.

Mrs. T. D. Mansell and Master Frank Mansell were visitors to Victoria last week.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Victoria, narrowly escaped being the victim of a bicycle accident here the other day. While riding down the mountain above Ganges Harbor the brake on the machine would not work properly. The consequence was that rider and bicycle went for a spin in the underbrush. The bicycle was picked up in fragments, while Mr. Mackenzie will certainly remember the episode.

Mrs. Mackenzie with her children have been staying at the Stevens' hotel for a few days.

A. R. Blanton is building a private wharf in front of his store at Ganges Harbor.

Correspondents from Victoria are building a large, well-lighted house.

P. Purvis' boat Ganges left for Vancouver Friday morning with 23 tons on board. About six tons of fruit and other produce will be unloaded at Vancouver, while a large amount of stock feed will be put off at Lady-smith.

J. Norton, sr., is visiting friends and relatives on the American side.

L. H. Garnett, of Victoria, is visiting friends at Ganges Harbor.

With the exception of the Danube, all European rivers more than one thousand miles long are in Russia.

DISCUSSION OF LOCAL ATHLETICS

BY AN ENTHUSIASTIC VICTORIA SPORTSMAN

Lacrosse and Football in the Capital Subject of Article From W. W. Bolton's Pen.

In response to an invitation from the Times to give a summary of the past lacrosse season and the future outlook, and to touch upon the prospects of the forthcoming winter, from the standpoint of Association football, W. W. Bolton, one of the most energetic and enthusiastic of local athletic organizers, has submitted the appended exceedingly interesting article.

"I am glad that what I have affirmed constantly as a certainty has come to pass, as otherwise I might well be put down as an enthusiast without proper balance. Employers have been hard on us this season, but in our last game (against Vancouver) we at least got our real team out, despite the fact that neither Crocker nor Moore were able to play owing to ill-health. We met men of our own calibre, with the result that they simply were not in it with us at any point in the game.

Every one of our players was of home production. Victoria's boys played and Victoria's boys won. It is only such a team could always be sent on the field I am convinced that the championship would come back to us in a couple of years.

"The public have also been hard on us this season. So much so that we have been compelled practically to close the season now or else to run heavily into debt, a course the board of managers is bitterly opposed to. We already have all that we can carry and clear off, and we have no right to expect that one man should pay for the game to be played amongst us.

"London York has more than made good. He has been of the greatest assistance to both managers and players, and won the lasting esteem and gratitude of both. I am sure that had my advice been followed a year ago, and York secured in place of outside players, we should have landed the inter-city cup this year. What we have now to do is to make a strenuous effort to find a position for Mr. York, which will make him a permanent resident amongst us, and enable him next season, not to give his whole time, but his free hours to helping the team. Old time players, who are now heads of business firms in the city, could not better help their old game than open a position for so excellent a man.

"While only one senior team has visited us, we have otherwise carried out our programme. The inter-city contest has been filled by us to the end. The city league is lacking but one game to complete it. The junior and the school leagues have been played.

"Our policy is now a fact before the public for their approval or their censure. One item only has not so far materialized as to give it publicity, but there is time yet before September closes in which we can announce and carry it through, and we shall then feel that as a board we have lived up to all we promised the citizens

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER. LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PENS.



Regular Price \$3.00
Special Price for a Short Time, \$1.00
Don't Miss This Opportunity.

SEE OUR WINDOW

Campbell's Drug Store

Corner Douglas and Fort Streets.

AT THE GORGE PARK
SUNDAY, AUGUST 19—3 p.m.

5th Regiment Band Concert

MONDAY EVENING

ARION CONCERT

AND ENTIRELY NEW SET OF MOVING PICTURES.

Special car service on both days. Through cars from corner of Government and Yates streets every 10 minutes.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

Grown on the Island.

New Apples, \$1.25 per Box
Pickling Onions, 3c. per lb.

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office.

Government St.

THE DISASTER IN SOUTH AMERICA

THE DAMAGE PROVES TO BE WIDESPREAD

Many Cities Other Than Valparaiso Have
Suffered From Effects of the
Earthquake.

New York, Aug. 18.—At 7.40 o'clock Thursday night there was a terrific earthquake which damaged every building in Valparaiso, tearing down many of the largest structures and cracking and crumbling others so that they are unsafe. Fire immediately broke out in a score of places, and all night and yesterday flames raged with unabated fury. The antiquated water system of the city was rendered useless by the earthquake. Hundreds of people were caught in the crumbling ruins, many of them killed outright, while others were pinned beneath the wreckage and fell a helpless prey to the devouring flames.

Hardly a building in the city escaped damage. The loss is greatest in the narrow street lined with all stone houses, dating from the Spanish regime, which were inhabited by the lower classes, although many lives were also sacrificed in the flimsier structures in the newer part of the town. Nearly all of

The Modern Buildings erected by European and American merchants suffered heavily in the disaster, stocks of merchandise being total losses.

From the densely built shore line business section the flames rushed with startling rapidity, sweeping up the adjacent hillsides and consuming the ruins of many costly villas and mansions, the residences of the better class of Chileans.

Private advices state that the earthquake came about supper-time, and that the movement was rotary both from north to south and from east to west. The first shake was a terrific one and followed in rapid succession other shocks each from 15 to 40 seconds in duration, showing that the earthquake lasted continuously for several hours, which is remarkable in the history of earthquakes.

The inhabitants fled wildly into the streets, where many were struck down by crumbling walls and flying debris. In some instances whole families were buried beneath the falling walls.

The panic-stricken residents fled to the hills where thousands have congregated and great suffering from exposure and lack of food is reported. Many of the hills above the city are black with refugees whose possessions have all been destroyed, with the exception of the clothes upon their backs.

From a city of gaiety and laughter, trade and commerce, Valparaiso has been transformed into

A Smoking Wilderness.

Dynamite has been resorted to by the foreign population in the hope of checking the flames. The natives seem too terrified to render material assistance.

The wildest scenes followed the earthquake. Panic-stricken people rushed to and fro in the darkness, calling wildly to their loved ones from whom they had become separated in the general confusion. The street lights were extinguished at the first shock and the city plunged into inky darkness illuminated only by the ever-increasing flames of the burning buildings.

Loss Unknown.

New York, Aug. 18.—According to a dispatch from Santiago fully 5,000 people lost their lives in the Valparaiso disaster. Santiago also suffered severely. Thirty people were killed there and the property loss is placed at \$3,000,000. Another message places the number of deaths at 500, while a third dispatch from Santiago, via Buenos Ayres, places the number of killed and wounded at 10,000. Panic reigns in both cities, and the people are fleeing for their lives. Refugees from Valparaiso are getting into Santiago, 42 miles away.

The disturbances have covered a large area. Shocks were felt in Tacna, in the extreme north of Chile. A number of minor towns have been either destroyed or materially damaged. Valparaiso, has been described as "nearly destroyed," while another message says half the city has become a prey to the earthquake and flames.

The first shock occurred Thursday evening about 8 o'clock, and was followed by others at intervals throughout the night.

Panic Prevailed

and the streets were filled with hysterical, wailing and praying people.

Half the inhabitants of Santiago stayed on the streets or fled to the country Thursday night. Fires followed in Santiago, but were quickly extinguished by a providential downpour. Valparaiso suffered much from fire.

Many people have left the two cities and the stream of refugees continues to grow. The disturbances are confined to the Pacific slope of the Andes, but Iquique, the centre of the nitrate industry, has escaped injury. The disturbance was recorded by seismographs in Washington, Honolulu, Hamburg and Goettingen.

Various firms in Europe and America, with business interests in Chile, have received messages announcing the safety of employees.

Places Damaged.

Among the places reported to have been damaged are: Vina del Mar, 12,000 people, three miles from Valparaiso; Quitorque and Limache, of 4,000 people each, both in Valparaiso province; Illapel, 5,000 people, 130 miles northwest of Santiago; Valparaiso, 5,000 people, 300 miles north of Santiago, and other smaller towns.

Houses in Valparaiso and Santiago, as well as other towns in Chile, are built to withstand earthquakes. They

are made of stone, with thick walls, and are seldom more than two stories high. They are not very combustible, as was the case in San Francisco.

Far Reaching.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18.—A dispatch received here from Lapas says that reports received there show that the earthquake shocks continue at Valparaiso, where panic prevails. The earthquake is supposed to have been caused by the eruption of a volcano near Jenin.

Other towns on the Chilean side of the Andes wholly or partly destroyed are:

Quillota, with a population of 9,000; Llay Llay, with a population of 2,500; Illapel, with 5,000 people; Valparaiso, with 5,000, and San Felipe, having 12,000 souls. Quillota is a mass of ruins and there was great loss of life there. From Santiago to the Andes every bridge and tunnel on the railway was utterly wrecked and the railway lines torn up.

It is impossible to estimate the dimensions of the disaster at the present moment, owing to the circuitous route over which the news is received. There is no doubt, however, that the catastrophe was of terrible proportions.

The disaster has caused gloom over the republic of Argentina and all festivities have been suspended.

The ordinary means of communication with Chile is closed. There is great anxiety here. The public is waiting to ascertain the fate of relatives and friends in Chile, and the government offices are besieged by anxious inquirers.

Troops Called Out.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 18.—Following the disorder and excitement that prevailed in Valparaiso, troops were called out, and in many instances obeyed the orders given them to shoot all persons found looting the bodies of the dead. The breaking gas pipes and electric wires caused many fires, and the lack of water rendered the work of firemen slow and ineffective.

It is impossible to get an accurate list of deaths, but every possible effort is being made to rescue the imprisoned or injured and check the spread of the fire.

It is reported that the town of Vina del Mar, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, about three miles from Valparaiso, has been destroyed.

Santiago's Condition.

Lapas, Aug. 18.—Reports of a general character, together with some details received here, show that the earthquake Thursday night was severe in most parts of Chile and Argentina.

It was a very severe shock in South Chile, and covered an area of hundreds of miles, extending from Valparaiso, to the Cordillera to Buenos Ayres. Brief advices received here to-day state that Santiago has suffered heavily, but that business is proceeding in a way.

Valparaiso is practically destroyed by fire. Many insurance companies and commercial companies have been ruined. The governor of Valparaiso has telegraphed Tacna for additional troops to assist in preserving order in Chile.

In Argentina the towns of Tucuman, Andes and Inca are practically destroyed.

In the north of Chile the inhabitants in the provinces of Tacna and Arica are terror stricken through fear that they are to be visited by a severe shock, as frequent atmospheric changes are taking place there.

The Affected Part.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 18.—The Associated Press has received authoritative information confirming the worst reports of the earthquake in Chile. Valparaiso is partially destroyed. Most of the damage done was in the centre of the city, extending from the Plaza del Orden to the Plaza Prat. Many lives were lost, but the number is not yet known. Hundreds of persons were injured.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 18.—At sunset to-night the cable office at Valparaiso was closed, as no lights were allowed in the frame buildings.

Martial law has been declared and a state of terror prevails. The possibility of an intelligent report of the earthquakes, which are still occurring up to the last message to-night. The shocks, while less frequent and decreasing in severity, prevent reorganization of affairs.

Four miles outside of Valparaiso the country roads are impassable for animals and vehicles, and owing to the continued shocks the natives will not venture any distance. In some places the earth has opened cracks fifty feet deep and one hundred feet wide, and in other places it has thrown up hills.

Character of Building.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 18.—Judge John F. Caples was for four years American consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

"The city is accustomed to earthquakes," said Judge Caples, "though large districts are occupied by mansions, factories and business concerns. The houses are built mostly of adobe and a long time is devoted to their construction. The material is considered in that city as the most likely to withstand an earthquake shock. A year is required to build a story."

"For instance, if a four-story building is to be erected, the first story is put up this year, the second next year and so on. The year is supposed to be sufficient time for the building to settle and get used to any shocks that may follow."

"The city is peculiarly situated on the shore, extending over a long area."

THE DEVASTATED CITY.

Description of Valparaiso and the Earthquakes Which Have Visited It Before.

Valparaiso is the chief city of Chile and has a population estimated at 150,000. It is the principal town of the province of the same name and one of the principal commercial ports on the west coast of South America, situated on a fine bay.

The city lies at the base of a range of hills varying from 1,000 to 1,400 feet in height. A narrow strip of low land lies between them and the sea. On the land on sites formed by cutting away the cliff most of the houses are built.

Much of the foreshore has been raised by earthquakes and an exten-

WOMENS' NEGLECT

SUFFERING THE SURE PENALTY

Health Thus Lost Is Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? We hear every day the same story over and over again. "I do not feel well; I am so tired all the time."



More than likely you speak the same words yourself, and no doubt you feel far from well. The cause may be easily traced to some derangement of the female organs which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, bearing-down pains, flatulency, nervousness, sleeplessness or other female weaknesses.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heed be taken a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result.

The never-failing remedy for all these symptoms is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Clara Beaubien, of Beauport, Quebec, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "For several years I have suffered with a female weakness which proved a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing-down pains and a general worn-out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I tried many medicines, but did not get permanent relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In two months I was much better and stronger, and in four months I was well; no more disagreeable discharge, no morbidness. So I have every reason to praise the Vegetable Compound, and I consider it without equal for the ills of women."

For twenty-five years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has under her direction and supervision, been advising sick women free of charge. Her advice is free and always helpful. Address, Lynn, Mass.

As a fertilizer and Germany buys most of it.

The various communities along the coast, which owe their existence to the nitrate industry, are supplied with provisions by weekly steamer.

IT DOES CURE WOMANLY ILLS. "I feel it my duty," writes Mrs. S. Mead, of Fraserburg, Ont., "to let you know that sometimes previous to the change of life I suffered more than I could tell. Neighbors told me Ferrozone was the only remedy and their advice was good. Ferrozone put a stop to my pain and sickness, had a direct action on my troubles that relieved from the start. I safely passed the turn, and now enjoy perfect health and rest. No womanly medicine can be better than Ferrozone. Instant relief is found in Ferrozone for female weakness of every kind, 50c. per box at all dealers."

BOUNDARY ORE.

Record of Smelters for the Week Just Closed.

Phoenix, Aug. 18.—The following is the shipment and ore treatment record for this week in the Boundary: To Granby smelter from Granby mines, 13,369 tons; from Emma, 33 tons; to Dominion Copper Co. smelter, from Brooklyn-Stemwinder, 2,963 tons; from Rawhide, 594 tons; from Sunset, 792 tons; from Mountain Rose, 75 tons; to Nelson smelter from Emma, 198 tons; to Trail smelter from Snowshoe, 290 tons.

The total shipments for the week were 18,254 tons, and the total shipments for the year to date, 774,404 tons. The Boundary smelter treatment this week is as follows: Granby smelter, 15,250 tons; Dominion Copper Co. smelter, 4,364 tons; a total for the week of 19,614 tons. The total for the year to date is 769,968 tons.

GOOD CORN SHELLER FOR 25c.

A marvel of efficacy and promptness, a remedy that does cure corns and warts. Its name is Putnam's Corn Extractor. Contains no acids, never pains, gives instant satisfaction. Instant—on "Putnam's" only. It's the best.

GRAND LARCENY.

Charged Against Physician Whom It Is Alleged Appropriated Large Sum of Money.

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 17.—Dr. Whitman V. White, a consulting physician and a member of the board of managers of the Manhattan State hospital of New York, was arrested here to-day on a charge of grand larceny. He was taken to New York this afternoon. It is charged that Dr. White took \$12,300 belonging to the James O. Sullivan estate in New York.

GUILTY OF PERJURY.

Portland, Aug. 17.—The jury in the case of Clarence B. Zachary, manager of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber Company, found defendant guilty of perjury in connection with proof of the Charles A. Watson home-estate. The jury deliberated less than 15 minutes.

How to Get Your Money's Worth.

Every conscientious druggist will recommend you to buy "Foot Elix." If you find one who tries to sell you something on which he makes more profit, insist on getting the genuine Foot Elix.

SCHOOL OPENS AUGUST 27TH

GOOD SHOES for the CHILDREN

Is an IMPORTANT QUESTION. We can settle it in the best way for you.

Call and let us convince you that we have the Best Wearing Shoes for the Boys and Girls, at the Lowest Price, Quality Considered.



CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES, Laced or Buttoned, sizes 5 to 7 1-2, from 85c to \$1.25

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES, Laced or buttoned, sizes 8 to 10 1-2, from \$1.00 to \$1.50

GIRLS' SCHOOL SHOES, Laced and Buttoned, sizes 11 to 2, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, Sizes 11 to 13, from \$1.00 to \$1.75

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS, Sizes 1 to 5, from \$1.50 to \$2.25

..PATERSON'S..

TWO STORES

Shoe Emporium

City Shoe House

Cor. Govt. and Johnson

70 Government Street

H. H. JONES & Co.

Real Estate and Finance

46 Government St.

Offer some good values in

City and Suburban properties

Money to loan on

mortgages large or small

amounts.

Telephone 143 or A920.

Wood Wood Wood

We have the largest supply of Good Dry Wood in the City. Fine Cut Wood a specialty. Try us and be convinced.

Burt's Wood Yard

Telephone 829 51 Pandora.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

We, Robert Ledingham and Elbridge J. Christie, formerly members of the firm carrying on business as blacksmiths in the City of Victoria, under the style of Ledingham & Christie, do hereby certify that the said partnership was, on the 31st day of July, 1906, dissolved, Mr. Robert Ledingham having taken over the business.

Witness our hand at Victoria on the 31st day of July, 1906.

(Signed) ROBERT J. LEDINGHAM, ELBRIDGE J. CHRISTIE.

Witness: Jas. M. Mollis, as to the signature of Robert Ledingham and Elbridge J. Christie.

WRITE FOR PRIZE LISTS

A. J. MORLEY, Mayor, President, J. E. SMART, Secretary.

BRONCO BUSTING COMPETITIONS

Grand Stock Parades Daily

The Best Stock Market in the Province.

Bands, Sports, Games

AND NEW

EXCITING ATTRACTIONS

\$200 IN PRIZES

—AND—

Championship Belt of British Columbia

—FOR—

BRONCO BUSTING COMPETITIONS

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BRONCO BUSTING COMPETITIONS

ANHEUSER-BUSCH -BEER- TRADE SUPPLIED BY R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd.

DO YOU KNOW? Curina Cream CURES

Sunburn, roughness of the skin, freckles and other irritating skin troubles. It provides the nutrient necessary to keep the skin soft, healthy, and beautiful. An excellent preparation to use after shaving. 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

SOLD ONLY AT

HALL & CO.
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
N. E. Corner Yates and Douglas
Victoria, B. C.



Lion Brand School Clothes

We want to pipe you off to a pretty good thing for boys. Concealed under the Lion Brand label are some of the handiest suits ever created—the strongest, best wear-resisting clothes that we know of.

Every garment is all wool, tested for toughness, and patterns that are neat and youthful. The coats have hand-made collars, deep facings, good linings, padded shoulders, double elbows. Knickerbockers have double seats, double knees, double seams and lined throughout.

Three-piece suits, \$4.50 to \$7.00.
Knickerbockers, 50c., 75c., \$1.25 and \$1.50.

W. G. CAMERON
55 JOHNSON STREET

For pure Cocoa, see that the tin has the Maple Leaf label on it

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

(Maple Leaf Label Our Trade Mark.)

Is the purest, most nutritious and most economical made.
It costs less than half a cent a cup.

THE COWAN CO., Ltd.

TORONTO

THE DEADMAN'S ISLAND APPEAL

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE
THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Report of the Proceedings in Celebrated Case Taken From London Times.

The London Times, reporting the hearing of the Deadman's Island case by the judicial committee of the Privy Council on August 2nd, states that the following members of the committee were present: Lord Macnaghten, Sir Arthur Wilson and Sir Alfred Wills. The case, technically described as the attorney-general for the province of British Columbia vs. the attorney-general for the Dominion of Canada, is described as follows:

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme court of British Columbia of July 29th, 1904, reversing (by a majority) a decision of Mr. Justice Martin.

Sir Robert Finlay, K. C., Mr. C. A. Russell, K. C., and Mr. E. P. Davis, K. C. (of the Canadian bar), were counsel for the appellant, Sir Edward Carson, K. C., Mr. Newcombe, K. C. (of the Canadian bar), Mr. Frank Russell and Mr. Howard J. Duncan (of the Canadian bar) for the respondent.

The arguments were recently heard by a board composed of Lord Macnaghten, Lord Dunsin, Lord Atkinson, Sir Arthur Wilson and Sir Henry Tassell, when judgment was reserved.

Lord Macnaghten, in now delivering (for Lord Dunsin) the judgment of the board, said the question here to be decided was as to the property of a small island called "Deadman's Island," lying near the entrance to Burrard Inlet in the harbor of Vancouver. It was admitted that no private individual had a right of property thereto, and the competition was as to whether the property of the crown was held for the benefit of the province of British Columbia, within whose territorial bounds it was situated, or for behoof of the Dominion of Canada. The island in question lies about 130 yards from the adjacent peninsula—from which indeed it is only separated at certain states of the tide—which is commonly known as "Stanley Park." From its physical configuration and other circumstances, their Lordships thought that it was impossible to consider the history of the land of which it truly formed a part. Now Stanley Park is a tract of land forming a peninsula at the entrance of Burrard Inlet, known in the older maps as the First Narrows, and is presently leased to other-wise denominated as a park for the city of Vancouver. It might have been expected that evidence would have been led as to who were the authors of the map, but the Lordships had not thought it right to make any assumption thereupon. It was, however, common ground between the parties, and if not categorically stated, at least transpired through all the evidence, that Stanley Park and Deadman's Island had never been given in title to a private person, but had ever since the initiation of government been treated as a "reserve."

At that point an explanation seemed necessary as to the import of the word "reserve," and it would, it was thought, be found that it was here that the opposing contentions of the parties really emerged. There had been produced in evidence a very interesting set of letters, dispatches, and maps, which, although necessarily imperfect in detail, yet provided a clear picture of the early land history of the colony. Matters had begun by the indiscriminate squatting of adventurous settlers in a wild country. The initiation of the reign of law might be said to date from the advent of Governor Douglas in 1858. By an act of parliament passed in that year British Columbia was erected into a separate territory, and power was given to Her Majesty by order in council to appoint a governor and make such provisions for the laws and administration of the new colony as he should see fit. Accordingly, Sir James Douglas was, in 1858, appointed governor by letters patent, and an order-in-council was made defining his powers and duties. As to his powers, it might be said at once that they were absolutely autocratic; he represented the crown in every particular, and was, in fact, the law. At the same time careful dispatches were sent to him by the colonial minister of the day laying down in explicit terms the methods of administration which it was desired he should follow. One of the earliest subjects to engage the attention of the home government and the governor was the question of the giving out of land to settlers. In order to assist the governor in those matters a party of Royal Engineers was dispatched to the colony under the command of Colonel Moody, R. E., who was at the same time created head of the lands department, and in the absence of the governor vice-governor of the colony. Accordingly, they found that early in 1859—that was to say, a few months after his arrival—Governor Douglas issued a proclamation in the colony dealing with the subject of land.

Beginning with the assertion and declaration of the right of the crown to the whole land of the colony, it proceeded to state the terms on which the crown would give grants to the settlers, and then in paragraph 3 the following announcement was made: "It shall also be competent to the executive at any time to reserve such portions of the unoccupied crown lands and for such purpose as the executive shall deem advisable." It did not seem open to doubt that in so reserving land the governor might be acting with a view to the future. He was there without autocratic power to act in the interests alike of the Imperial government and of the nascent colony. Accordingly it was equally within his province to reserve such land as he might consider advisable for purposes of Imperial strategy or defence, or to reserve such land as the future development of the colony might suggest was inadvisable to part with. The purposes might be various, but townships and mineral lands might be taken as a sample. Nay, more, reservations might even be temporary, and mean no more than that the survey, which was the usual preliminary to sale to the individual, was not yet sufficiently advanced in the neighborhood in question. It was here that the rival contentions emerged. The respondent contended that the reservation of the land in question was either Imperial, and transferred to the Dominion by special grant, or, if not, colonial for a public purpose, in which case it was transferred to the Dominion by virtue of the 10th section of the British North America Act, 1867, and relative schedule. The appellants contended that the reservation was of the latter character, and that the purpose was not public, and that consequently the land fell to the colony in virtue of section 112 of the British North America Act. Their Lordships agreed that that was a fair statement of the question. Something was said in the court below and in argument as to onus. It seemed, however, to their Lordships that, once it was admitted that the land in question was de facto a reserve, there was no onus on one side or the other. It became a pure question of fact to determine what class of reserve it was. Viewed as a question of fact their Lordships had come to the conclusion, without difficulty, that the land in question was originally, and subsequently was maintained, as a military reserve; that accordingly it remained Imperial property at the time of the British North America Act, and fell neither to the colony, in virtue of section 112, nor to the Dominion in virtue of section 108, but that it was transferred to the Dominion by the Imperial government in virtue of a special grant. In other words, they agreed with the conclusion in fact reached by Justices Drake and Irvine in the Supreme court; and they would state shortly their reasons for so doing. Among the first of Governor Douglas's duties was the selection of a capital for the new colony. That capital was to be chosen for strategic as well as other reasons, and there was a long and reasoned report from Colonel Moody as to the selection of a site on the Fraser river upon a spot which was deemed as a park for the city of Vancouver. The site of New Westminster, American subject, he specially discussed the case of protecting the rear of the position by means of fortifying Burrard Inlet, and there was a reference which could not be mistaken to the ground at the Narrows. That choice was approved by the home government after the communication had been laid before the admiralty and the war office. It was certain that thereafter portions of land were set aside as military and naval reserves. That was admitted by the appellant in the case of the naval reserves, but the difference was said to consist in the fact that there was explicit evidence of the admiralty having approved of certain portions of land, while no such evidence was adduced as to the war office. That, however, seemed to their Lordships a misunderstanding of the position. There was no question of contract. Governor Douglas, acting through Colonel Moody, had power to reserve what he chose, and it needed no admission on the part of the admiralty or the war office to make the reservation effectual. All that such admission could do was to afford more or less evidence of identification. Nor, if it were permissible to speculate, would it be difficult to surmise the reason for the difference. The Governor Douglas had with him no representative of the admiralty. But Colonel Moody was in direct communication with the war office. Turning now to identification, there was a plan known as exhibit 4, produced out of the land office, admittedly made at an early period, and purporting to be a plan of "reserves" contained the known naval reserves. It also contained Stanley Park and Deadman's Island marked as a reserve and embraced in the same coloring. By itself that was not conclusive, for there were other reserves marked which were certainly not military reserves. But it was important as showing that the land was de facto reserved at a very early period, and it was known that it had remained reserved ever since. Their Lordships had already pointed out the probability of its reservation for military purposes in Colonel Moody's original report, but the evidence was far from stippling there. First, there was the marking in Colonel Turner's field notes. Corporal Turner was still alive, and was examined, and he produced the field notes he made at the time. On those field notes Stanley Park was marked as "military reserve." Their Lordships must here remark that they thought an entirely erroneous view of that evidence was pressed on the trial judge in argument and accepted by him. It being admitted that Corporal Turner

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN NEMO AND WATCH THEM GROW.

had no power to make a reserve, it was contended that such evidence was secondary and inadmissible. That seemed a misapprehension. The evidence was not evidence of the actual marking of the reserve; but it was perfectly good valiant quantum as serving to refresh Corporal Turner's recollection, and as showing that a man then on the spot put down military reserve as the then existing designation of the land in question. Secondly, in December, 1872, soon after the colony received a legislature, an address was moved for in the legislative assembly for a return of government reserves. That was made up in the land office, and gave as one of the reserves a piece of land south of the First Narrows reserved for military purposes. That again by itself would not be conclusive, but went far to show the office idea at the time. Thirdly, in 1883-84 a proposal was mooted from the home government to transfer to the Dominion such naval and military reserves as it had in British Columbia. In order to do so the home government (colonial office) consulted the admiralty and war office, and from the war office they received a schedule of reserved lands which they were willing should be so transferred. Amongst them were two parcels of land "on the south shore of First Narrows," which between them seemed entirely to include the land in question. Now it was certain that the information of the war office could only be derived from communications made long before by Colonel Moody. Those lands were accordingly transferred to the Dominion by dispatch of March 27th, 1884. That dispatch with its enclosures seemed to their Lordships at once to complete the identification and to transfer the title to the Dominion government. For those reasons their Lordships thought it their duty humbly to advise His Majesty to dismiss the appeal and affirm the judgment complained of. There would be no order as to costs.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO DISEASE.

This is an apt description of constipation. It's an unnatural condition to begin with, and it's more, because it brings about blood deterioration, interferes with digestion, renders you susceptible to infectious diseases and causes anemia. Not so much a purgative as a natural stimulant to the bowels is what you need. You get it in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which increase liver activity, restore the bowels to perfect action and positively cure constipation and its attendant evils. Insist on getting only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Maudsley and Butternut, 25c. per box at all dealers.

NOTICES OF MOTION

Regarding Improved Water Supply to Be Considered at Meeting on Monday.

There are three notices on the city bulletin board, referring to an improved water supply, which will come up at the meeting of the Council this evening. One is signed by the Mayor, and states that His Worship will recommend to the council the introduction of a by-law to raise on the credit of the municipality \$300,000 for waterworks purposes, and a second water committee, and a second water committee, asks for a by-law to raise \$175,000 for the same object. The third, fathered by Ald. Hall, asks that the water commissioner, city engineer and the waterworks foreman report to the council as to the most feasible plan for getting an increased supply from Elk lake.

The aldermen are all looking forward to an interesting meeting of the council this evening. Referring to the water controversy, Alderman Stewart said this morning he would like to see the merits of both schemes about to be put before the citizens might be discussed. "There has been so much said on the subject of water," said Ald. Stewart, "that the people by this time have got muddled, and if a meeting was held those in the dark might have either scheme explained to their satisfaction."

RETURNING EAST.

Prof. McMillan and Party Arrived From San Juan This Morning.

"We have had quite an uneventful trip," said Professor McMillan, of the Minnesota University, who returned Saturday with the members of the botanical party who this year have spent six weeks at San Juan. "There has been nothing out of the usual," continued the Professor, "and we all enjoyed ourselves. We are now returning East. I am going to Philadelphia and the other members of the party are going to Minneapolis and to other points. We have made quite a collection of plant life, some of which has been sent to the Toronto University. Some has also been sent to Chicago and to other places wherever there is a demand for it. A great many people think that ours is a party of foolish people who annually go to the coast, but I can assure you it is nothing of the kind. It is a matter of business with me. Asked if among the specimens found there were plants heretofore unknown, the Professor said that he could not state, that this was a matter yet to be determined."



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PRIVATE TEST.
Grand Valley, Ont., Dec. 26.
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Samuel Stevenson.

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In public competitions the MELOTTE has defeated every competitor that has dared to enter the lists against it. The MELOTTE is constantly winning new honors in all parts of the Globe; a list would fill a page of the Victoria Times.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. What ails is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

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to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

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is sold by the principal Chemists and Druggists. The principal Chemist and Druggist, in England, is Messrs. S. D. POPE, LL. D., 123, Pall Mall, London, W. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) and that every package by order of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and without which it is a forgery.

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THE LATEST EARTHQUAKE.

Old Mother Earth is dealing harshly with the more advanced and progressive of her children in this year of grace 1906. First she proceeds to settle herself down upon her foundations in the neighborhood of California, shaking the flimsy structures of men's hands to pieces and letting other elements of destruction loose, causing much loss of life and devastation of property throughout the state. Apparently satisfied for the time being with what she has accomplished on the northern continent, she proceeds to shake up the whole Pacific coast line in South America, causing still greater havoc. The general result of the earthquake shocks of which the whole world is reading with mingled feelings of horror and pity may be taken as an indication that in certain portions of the globe it might be well for man to imitate the example of the lower forms of animal life and stick closer to primitive forms of living. It has been made sufficiently manifest that where the foundations of the earth are not firmly and permanently established, modern tall structures are very unsafe habitations. Furthermore, the modern conveniences reared in the air on poles and buried under the ground in conduits simply aid the forces of destruction once they are set in motion.

As all the modern avenues of swift communication with the South American districts which have been laid waste by the earthquake have been destroyed, the news which has reached the world is more or less vague and indefinite; but sufficient is known already to indicate that greater desolation will prevail in Valparaiso, Santiago and other cities of the southern coast than fell upon California as a result of the late earth convulsion there. A great cry will assuredly arise for assistance, and the world, its sympathies aroused by the tales of destitution, will no doubt respond with its usual alacrity in such cases.

CRICKET.

Cricket will be the great sporting event of the week in Victoria. It is not at all likely that many of the people of Victoria will regard the festival as of much importance. At least they will not give testimony to their appreciation by attending the various matches in large numbers, notwithstanding the fact that there will be no charge for admission at the gates. The Times has on more than one occasion expressed its opinion that cricket is the most interesting game played to-day with bat and ball. There is nothing in the list of pastimes to which man is given in his moments of leisure that is to be compared with it either from the point of view of participant or spectator.

One of the chief charms of cricket is the absence of all wrangling between players and umpires. The decisions of the autocrat of the field are accepted with equanimity and philosophy by fieldsmen and batsmen alike. If there be differences of opinion upon a point of play, they are not given expression to on the ground. The consequence is that there is as much difference between the American game of baseball and a British game of cricket as there is between a howling mob of maniacs let loose for a season of "relaxation" and an orderly crowd of peace-loving citizens taking their pleasures as gentlemen should.

Not that we have anything to say against baseball considered in its proper light as sport. It is the spirit in which the game is played—the modern American spirit—to which we object, and to which all must take exception who believe in fair play for both sides and who are satisfied to let victory rest with the stronger and more skillful players. The average crowd at a baseball match is not content with that. It is intensely partisan in its sympathies, and this partisanship finds expression in the most extraordinary of performances. The moment a game begins the players on the field commence an incessant chatter for the purpose of disconcerting, or in the parlance of the "fans," "rattling" the batsmen. The spectators join in the chorus. The consequence is a scene more or less resembling pandemonium from beginning to end of the contest, with success usually attending not the stronger side, but the side least subject to the influence exercised by a harassing multitude of antagonistic spectacular elements.

Our mercurial neighbors on the other side of the line prefer to take their sport in that manner, and it is none of our business. They have the right to act as they please and to achieve success in any manner that seems good to them. But we prefer the old British custom of a fair field and no favor, with manifestations of admiration for cleverness and skill wherever it is to be found. This spirit is to be found in its most admirable form in the game of cricket, and we cannot refrain from once more expressing our regret that there seems to be little prospect of the game becoming popular from the standpoint of the spectator in this country. It seems out of harmony with the peculiar genius of

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our institutions. The causes of this public indifference are probably to be found in the fact that as a people our seasons of leisure are limited, and in the other fact that a game of cricket cannot be decided in an hour, or in a day if there are many of the art of batting on the lists of players. If the public be not born with a hereditary love of the game, it must necessarily be a somewhat difficult matter in this country to impart to it the acquired taste. Still the clubs on the Pacific coast are doing their best to keep the sacred flame alight, and we wish them abundant success in their somewhat discouraging mission. And in this connection it is a peculiar thing that Canada is either going back in the game or that her neighbors on the other side are making great strides forward. There was a time when Canadians could win an international match occasionally. They have not gained a victory for several years.

After all there might be a greater evil than a shortage of labor. The balance between supply and demand cannot always be perfectly maintained, and it is surely better to have employers calling for help than workmen and workmen's families begging for bread. When the era of railway building comes to an end in Canada—as we suppose it will some time—although it is quite possible that when the Grand Trunk Pacific is finished and the various feeders now projected in connection with it and other lines are completed still more important extensions may be projected—a great army of laborers ought to be released and distributed throughout the country. In any event, the demand for help in a province like British Columbia, where every prospect pleases and wages are high, ought not to go long unsatisfied. We believe the chief obstacle to a satisfactory increase in our working population lies chiefly in the high cost of transportation from the centres in which human life exists in exceeding great abundance and cannot obtain work for its hands to do. This obstacle surely ought not to be insuperable. If governments and transportation companies were to co-operate the difficulty might be overcome.

The "flag" stands in somewhat the same relationship to the United States as the Kaiser does to the German Empire. If a native speaks in slighting terms of Wilhelm, and an official catches him at it, he is sentenced to a term in jail for lese majeste. A citizen of the great republic has just been fined \$25 for hissing the flag.

FIRE AT SHAWNIGAN.

Pumping Station and Power House, Were Destroyed Early This Morning.

At 3 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the buildings connected with the Shawnigan lake hotel, destroying the pumping station and power house. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a spark from the engine, and its work was rapid. In addition to the pump which supplied the water for the hotel and the dynamo the fire destroyed one horse, three rigs and an Irish and Gordon setter. The total loss is estimated at \$1,500, not to speak of the inconvenience to which it will put the hotel management.

Another event of the late also reports that a drowning accident in the west was reported yesterday. A child of Louis Stehler's was in bathing with a pair of water wings, and game within an ace of losing its life. When rescued the child was in the last stages of exhaustion. After being taken out of the water everything possible was done to bring about respiration, and it was not for some considerable time that this was done. Another incident happening at the lake yesterday was the collapse of the old drying kiln.

BOTH PETITIONS HAVE BEEN SIGNED

WILL BE SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL TO-NIGHT

Trouble Expected Between Mayor and Aldermen on Water Question—Interesting Session Promised.

The water problem will be advanced another step at this evening's meeting of the city council, providing there is no deadlock between the Mayor and aldermen in regard to the respective merits of the two propositions placed before the ratepayers in the form of petitions. These have been signed by citizens representing the requisite amount of property so that all that remains to be done is to pass the necessary by-laws and arrange to have them put to a vote at the earliest possible moment.

Before the latter stage is reached, however, there is likely to be a somewhat heated argument between some of the city fathers and the presiding official. As has previously been stated by the Times the former have accused the latter of deliberately misrepresenting the facts in the wording of the petition, outlining his scheme. This must be crushed out and, if the murmurings of the aldermen may be taken as a reliable indication, some trouble may be experienced by the Mayor in having his proposals laid before the people.

There is another point over which some members of the city council appear to entertain feelings of resentment towards His Worship. That is in connection with the semi-public meeting, if it may be so termed, that was called last Friday afternoon to consider the water question. It will be remembered that the gathering was attended by a number of prominent ratepayers and that D. R. Ker took the responsibility of calling those present together. Several of the aldermen claim that the suggestion came from Mayor Morley, and that if a public meeting had to be called it should have been made general—all voters invited and all members of the council given an opportunity to explain their relative positions in respect to the two proposals. It is quite possible that there will be some hot words exchanged over this affair.

A motion to be introduced by Ald. Hall, which is published in another column, is attracting considerable attention. It practically demands that the water commissioner and other officials mentioned commit themselves in favor of one scheme or the other definitely. Such a thing, it is pointed out, is bound to be opposed by quite a few, who deem it unfair to place employees of the municipality in such a position. Ald. Yates has a notice of motion on the bulletin board, which is of interest. He begs leave to introduce a by-law regulating the speed of automobiles and other vehicles, besides providing for the prohibition of the use of calliope, steam whistles, and other discordant noise producers on motor cars. Other matters of importance are on the tapis, and the session is expected to be one of the most interesting of the year.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN

NEMO

AND WATCH THEM GROW.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Only Good Furniture in This Sale

It's not everyone who knows enough to safely trust his own knowledge and judgment in buying Furniture.

Do you remember how queer it was (and not very long since) to go into a store and feel how little chance one had to get information or right prices when the price was made by the man who waited on you and there was no tickets with plain figures?

How much easier it is now for a new beginner to learn how to buy these days. The fact is, it is not possible here for anyone to pay more than an article is worth, and however little you may know about the prices yourself, it will make no difference. Yet that one item of the price is not always the most important in telling furniture. An article might be cheap enough for the kind it is. You need to concern yourself about the kind.

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To save complexions and keep their owners presentable, chiffon is asked for by more than half of our purchasers. No doubt the soft framing it gives a face has something to do with its popularity.

Plain Mesh Veils.....25c. upwards

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Both can be had in black and colors.

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Sheer dainty collars of Lawn.....25c.

Ever so many Swiss Embroidered Collars at.....50c.

Embroidered Linen Collars.....25c. and 50c.



The CLOTHING listed for the week's selling created a lot of interest this morning. We have a Large Stock, and nearly all the Suits are new. Some of past season's stock are being cleaned out at the same time. NORFOLK SUITS, all sizes, \$2.50 and \$3.35. THREE-PIECE SUITS, a Special Assortment shown at \$4.50.

SCHOOL FOOTWEAR

Child's Oil Peb Lace Shoes, standard bottoms, spring heel, double toe caps, sizes 8 to 10; \$1.00 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Lace Boots, spring heel, double toe caps, sizes 5 to 7; \$1.25 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Button Boots, sole leather, toe caps; sizes 5 to 7; \$1.25 per pair.

Child's Box Calf Lace Boots, "Iron-clad," sole leather, toe caps, 8 to 10; \$1.50 per pair; standard screw bottoms, heavy soles.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots, Blucher cut, low heels, extra back stay; sizes 8 to 10; \$1.50 per pair.

Little Gents' Box Calf Lace Boots, Oak tanned leather, sole leather toe caps, whole foxed; sizes 8 to 10; \$2.00 per pair.

Misses' Oil Peb Lace Boots, standard screw bottoms, low heel, heavy toe caps, extra back stay; sizes 11 to 13; \$1.25 per pair.

Misses' Box Calf Lace Boots, spring and low heel, sole leather toe caps, standard screw bottoms, extra strong strap up the back; sizes 11 to 13; \$1.75 per pair.

Misses' Box Calf Lace Boots, oak tanned leather, extra heavy sole, low heel, sizes 11 to 13; \$2.00 per pair.

Misses' Dongola Lace Boots, Blucher cut, low heel, patent tip, good heavy sole and dressy; 11 to 13; \$1.75 per pair.

Misses' Velour Calf, Goodyear welted sole, Blucher cut, low heel, 12 to 13; \$2.50 per pair.

Misses' Dongola Kid Button Boots, spring heels, patent tip; sizes 11 to 13; \$1.75 per pair.

Youths' Buff Lace Boots, whole foxed, double sole, standard screw

bottoms, steel nailed soles, extra heavy stay strap, 11 to 13; \$1.50 per pair.

Youths' Heavy Oil Grain Lace Boots, whole foxed, double sole; sizes 11 to 13; \$1.75 per pair.

ENGLISH FOOTWEAR.

Youths' English Kip, oak tanned leather, bellows tongue, iron clip on heel, extra heavy double sole, all double leather back and fronts to prevent any ripping, and waterproof; 11 to 13; \$3.00 per pair.

Youths' Velour Calf, oak tanned leather sole, whole foxed, dull matt kid top, low heel, very dressy indeed; 11 to 13; \$2.00 per pair.

Boys' Whole Foxed Buff Lace Boots, standard screw bottoms, double soles, steel nailed, dull kid tops, extra back strap; sizes 1 to 5; \$1.75 per pair.

Boys' Whole Foxed Lace Boot, dull leather top, medium sole, stay strap; sizes 1 to 5; \$1.50 per pair.

ENGLISH MAKE.

Boys' English Kip Lace Boots, oak tanned leather, extra heavy sole, bellows tongue, iron clip on heels, calf skin lined, making these boots waterproof; sizes 1 to 5; \$3.50 per pair.

Boys' Box Calf, whole foxed waterproof, medico welted sole, dull calf tops; sizes 1 to 5; \$3.00 per pair.

Women's Box Calf Lace Boots, low heel, heavy sole, stock tip; sizes 2 1/2 to 7; \$2.50.

These shoes make a splendid school shoe for young girls.

Women's Kid Lace Boots, low heel, heavy sole, patent tip; sizes 2 1/2 to 7; \$2.50.



Save All Your Cream
U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator.

Has only a parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U. S.

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A CANADIAN INCIDENT OF THE LAST CENTURY.

(Probably Repeated Often Since.)
Sweet maiden of Passamaquoddy,
Shall we seek for communion of souls,
Where the mighty Missouri meanders
Or the deeper Saskatchewan rolls?

Alas, my gentle Passamaquoddy,
The sweetly sequestered nook,
Where the mighty Missouri meanders
Excepting the Skoodowahook.

The places named exist, or did when the above was written. G. T. BURNETT.

A disaster occurred at Belfast Saturday afternoon. In the convalescent hospital, almost half the institution was burned to the ground. The inmates were rescued with great difficulty. Many of the patients had narrow escapes from death.

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Outfits
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We have been selling watches in this city for more than forty years, and have yet to find the person who has not been satisfied with a watch sold by us.

Therefore, if you want a good watch, go to REDFERN'S for it.



C. E. REDFERN, 43 Govt. St.

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